

# MT. STERLING ADVOCATE.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL, IDENTICAL IN INTEREST WITH ITS OWN PEOPLE.

VOL. II.

MT. STERLING, KENTUCKY, TUESDAY, JULY 19 1892.

NO. 50.

## ADVERTISING RATES.

SPACE	1 inch	2 inch	3 inch	4 inch	5 inch	6 inch	7 inch	8 inch	9 inch	10 inch	11 inch	12 inch
One Year	\$1.00	\$2.00	\$3.00	\$4.00	\$5.00	\$6.00	\$7.00	\$8.00	\$9.00	\$10.00	\$11.00	\$12.00
6 Months	.75	1.50	2.25	3.00	3.75	4.50	5.25	6.00	6.75	7.50	8.25	9.00
3 Months	.50	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.50	4.00	4.50	5.00	5.50	6.00
Two Months	.35	.70	1.05	1.40	1.75	2.10	2.45	2.80	3.15	3.50	3.85	4.20
One Month	.25	.50	.75	1.00	1.25	1.50	1.75	2.00	2.25	2.50	2.75	3.00
Five Days	.10	.20	.30	.40	.50	.60	.70	.80	.90	1.00	1.10	1.20
Single Insertion	.05	.10	.15	.20	.25	.30	.35	.40	.45	.50	.55	.60

## Wool Carding.

AND MANUFACTURING  
**Jeans Blankets Flannels,  
TWEEDS,  
Cotton and Woolen Hosiery.**

We would respectfully inform all that we are prepared to manufacture all of the above goods at low down prices, and guarantee the very best of work. Wool from a distance carded into rolls and returned to owner in quick time. Full weight of rolls in return guaranteed. We will work up in strong sheets and it will be returned in good order. Cash paid for wool or goods given in exchange. Will pay highest price for rendered Tallow, in cakes or barrels, or exchange Soap for it. Prices for manufacturing furnished on application and price list sent.

Agents for the best Sheep Dip sold.

**D. A. LOUD & BRO.,**  
Phoenix Woolen Mills,  
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## STAR

Planing Mill Co.

Manufacturers and dealers in all kinds of

## Rough & Dressed LUMBER,

White Pine and Poplar Singles,  
Doors of all Sizes,  
Sash—Glazed and Unglazed,  
Window and Door Frames,  
Moulding and Brackets of all kinds,  
Verandas of Every Description.

Star Planing Mill Company,  
Mt. Sterling, Ky.

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**GORDON & FRANKS.**  
Have made a great change in their clothing and shoe business. They have the goods to suit both rich and poor, young and old, at prices unheard of. We are selling new suits at \$2.50 up; Men's Shoes at 95c. up; Ladies Shoes at 70c. up; Misses Shoes at 40c. up. Also great bargains in

Hats, Caps, & Gents Furnishing Goods.

We receive new goods every week. Don't forget to call and see us at

**The Bargain Store**  
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Opposite Opera-House.

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Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

## DEAD!

**Cyrus W. Field Gives Up the Unequal Contest.**

**With Him, Death Does Not End All Here, Any More than Hereafter.**

**His Last Days Were Not His Best Days.**

After suffering, prostrated for months, Cyrus W. Field, one of those men whose names "were not born to die," on Tuesday morning sank to rest at his country home in Ardsley Park, N. J. The calamities that came to him in his latter days are well known. The financial troubles, resulting from the failure of Field, Lindlay & Co. were small as compared with the blow the old man received by his son's connection with that failure and the subsequent incarceration of that son in an insane asylum, coupled to the death of a favorite daughter. All this and more, bore him down till death became a longed for refuge.

From the Louisville Commercial we clip the following sketch: Cyrus W. Field was born in Stockbridge, Mass., November 30, 1819, and received his education in his native town. At the age of fifteen he moved to New York, where his brother, David Dudley Field, secured a situation for him in the employ of A. T. Stewart. When he attained his majority he began the manufacture and sale of paper on his own account, and in the course of a dozen years was at the head of prosperous business. In 1853 he partially retired, and spent six months traveling in South America.

The project of carrying a telegraph line across the Atlantic ocean was suggested to him during a conversation with his brother Mathew, in which aid was solicited for the construction of a telegraph route across Newfoundland. The matter was at once presented to Peter Cooper, Moses Taylor, Marshall O. Robert and Chandler White, who agreed to contribute \$20,000 each, and the enterprise was at once organized. David Dudley Field was the counsel for the company. After securing the necessary franchises, Cyrus Field entered upon the work for which his life is particularly distinguished. He visited England, solicited financial aid and finally subscribed in his own name for a one-fourth interest in the company. After many difficulties and several failures, the cable was finally laid and communication successfully established on July 27, 1866.

Congress voted Mr. Field a gold medal and the thanks of the Nation, while the Prime Minister of England declared that only the fact that he was a citizen of another nation prevented his receiving high honors from the British Government. In 1869 he attended the opening of the Suez Canal as the representative of the New York Chamber of Commerce.

In 1876 he became interested in the development of a system of elevated railways in the city of New York, and devoted much of his thought and capital to their successful establishment. In 1880 he made a trip around the world.

Mr. Field was one of the Napoleons of Finance in the great metropolis, and became a multi-millionaire. In recent years he got squeezed in a Wall street deal led by Gould, and was badly crippled in his resources. The crowning misfortune of his life was the failure of his son, Edward, under peculiarly distressing circumstances, involving not only the remainder of the fortune of the family, but its honor as well. This happened several months ago, and the elder Field collapsed under the blow. Since then he has been expected to die at any time, but his remarkable vitality prolonged the struggle.

## A Sale of Kansas Tobacco

Mr. C. E. Cumber, of Lane Kas., sold at the Walker House, last Friday, two Lhds of Trash at an average of \$7.00 per hundred. The Tobacco was raised in Franklin County, Kansas, and was probably the first time in the history of the Cincinnati breaks that a hoghead was offered at auction which had been grown in that State.—Western Tobacco Journal.

## The Dismal Swamp.

The dismal swamp in Virginia, one of the largest of the swampy tracts in America, is also one of the most promising areas for reclamation. It contains fully fifteen hundred square miles, and is at present of little value, except for a supply of timber, which is constantly diminishing. The swamp is situated on an inclined plane, gently undulating, and is a continuation of the low, swampy, coastal plain which extends from Texas northward. It is an old sea bottom, and the western boundary of the swamp is a sea cliff and beach. Owing to the original deficiency of slope, it is swampy because the water cannot run off, and its swampy nature is increased by the growth of vegetation, which acts like a sponge in retaining water. Near the center of the swamp is the famous Lake Drummond, about which so much has been written, and the origin of which is still an unsettled question. It has been supposed that in some time of drought a fire, burning the peat, has produced a large depression in which the waters of the lake have gathered. Professor Shaler considers this explanation to be improbable, although smaller pools have been produced in this way. He offers as a theory that as the vegetation grew upon the old sea bottom, which had been raised to dry land, it began to grow first on the margin, and gradually to extend over the entire area, Lake Drummond being the last place to be filled.

One of the most interesting features connected with the Dismal Swamp is its peculiar vegetation. Trees generally cannot grow in very swampy tracts, for their roots need have access to the air during the growing season. The bald cypress under ordinary conditions differs in no way from an ordinary tree with respect to its roots; but in swamps such as the Dismal Swamp, where the roots are beneath water all the year, it has formed the habit of sending a knee-like protuberance from the roots up above the water into the air—breathing-holes, one might say, for the roots. In this way the cypress can live in very wet swamps. The black gum of the Dismal Swamp accomplishes the same end by arching its roots so as to raise portions of them above water.

As would be expected, the animal life of this great swamp is peculiar. No squirrels exist because there are no nuts; ground-loving animals are also absent because of the extreme wet. Birds which build on the ground cannot live here, and the chief animal population of the higher classes consist of water birds and snakes. Of the larger animals, bears are abundant, and there is a peculiar and very ferocious species of wild horned cattle. These animals, probably the descendants of former domesticated cattle, are now thoroughly wild and very dangerous. The fights of the wild bulls are said to be very exciting, by those who have seen them and in the contests between bears and bulls both are sometimes killed. It is said the bears, in order to escape the danger from the horns of the cattle, have the habit of springing upon their backs and rending the muscles supporting the head of their prey.—Julian Ralph, in Am. Agriculturist.

## To Remove Odor of Perspiration.

Bathe the parts with an alkaline preparation, preferable ammonium solutions. The "Aromatic Spirits" or the "Household Ammonia," a teaspoonful of either, added to a pint of bathing water, is sufficient usually, or a teaspoonful of borax to a quart of water. In all attempts to remove odors of whatsoever kind, always remember to use cold water. Hot water fixes the scent. Prove it by throwing a perfumed handkerchief in which the odor is scarcely perceptible into hot water and you will quickly find the odor quite pronounced. Another scented handkerchief placed in cold water afterward gives off little or no perfume.

Fifty hens in an overcrowded house will not lay as many eggs as twenty-five that are not crowded, and they will eat twice as much food.

## CLEANINGS.

A properly balanced fertilizer ration is as important as a properly balanced food ration.

Early varieties of potatoes appear to be less liable to disease than late ones.

Quince culture is not generally overdone, because many fruit growers think it a difficult fruit to produce and so avoid it. Upon a deep, strong, sandy loam, with good culture, there should be no more reason for failing with quinces than with anything else.

If your sheep are rubbing their backs against every convenient tree or post it is evident that they are troubled with scabmites. Treat them to a dip as soon as possible. It will be most effective if given just after shearing.

If you give the fowls the run of the garden you will find they will choose a ripe tomato in preference to almost anything else that is there. This should suggest that you feed them at least the surplus add refuse fruits.

The pastures should be kept well stocked at this season of the year. Where the early grasses are not fed off they run up their seed stalks, ripen off and become unpalatable later in the season, and worthless. Better to feed heavily the early part of the year and reduce the stock later on.

Speaking of good butter, an English exchange says: There are five things to aim at in making butter for the best market. These are uniformity in color, in texture, in salting, in packing and leaving no water in the butter.

Take care of the unoccupied brood-combs now, in fact care for them all the time, never allow a hive to remain in the apiary filled with combs, to become a breeding hot-bed for the moth.

## Mongoose.

It appears that there are some people in California who think that it would be a wise and sensible thing to introduce a new species of vermin into this country. They are plagued with gophers, and they propose to bring in the mongoose to war on the gopher. Sufficient is known of this species to warrant the conviction that its introduction into America would be criminally foolish. The mongoose preys on rats and mice and snakes and lizards, and insects, but devours such birds as it can capture, and feeds greedily on the eggs of quail and other ground-nesting birds. Such habits are in themselves sufficient to prove the case against the creature; but add to them is the uncertainty as to what will be the increase of any wild species in new surroundings. Until the case of the rabbits and foxes in Australia, mongoose in Jamaica, and English sparrows in America shall have been forgotten, common sense will forbid the hazardous experiment of adding the mongoose to the vermin supply of the Pacific Coast.—Forest and Stream.

## Skin Abrasions.

A new and convenient protective for small abrasions of the skin is suggested by an English chemist. It is prepared by mixing equal parts by weight of camphor and absolute alcohol, and dissolving gun cotton in this solution in the proportion of one part to forty. When applied to the skin it rapidly dries, and yields an elastic film, which is an excellent substitute for ordinary collodion. It readily dissolves salicylic acid, carbolic acid, iodoform and many other medicaments intended for external application. As a convenient protective it is likely to supersede sticking-plaster, as the thin film formed is not unsightly, does not present awkward corners liable to catch, and is not washed off even when moderately warm water is used.

Healing of small abrasions rapidly follows the application of this solution either alone or when mixed with a small quantity of salicylic acid.

Don't let your city cousin imagine that country living will do anything but make you a most charming woman.

## Cape Flowers.

It is an interesting fact that the immortelles known as Cape flowers, and which are now used in large quantities by all florists, come from Cape Town in far-off South Africa. The flower is used very generally in the preparation of funeral pieces, its glossy whiteness and the firmness of its petals furnishing just the material which is required. By many people who handle these flowers they are called "capes," and comparatively few are probably aware that they grow wild in large quantities on the South African coast. The plants bearing these flowers grow to a height of from 12 to 16 inches. They are picked by the natives and placed in cones made of paper and kept from the light until dried, when the glossy whiteness, which makes them so desirable for the use of florists, becomes a fixed quality. Some time ago the government authorities came to the conclusion that owing to the peculiar whiteness of these flowers they must be subjected to a chemical process before being exported to this country, and accordingly an investigation was instituted. The late Maria Louisa Pike, who spent many years in Africa, and was entirely familiar with the flora of that country, gave valuable testimony regarding the nature of the plant which bears the immortelle known as Cape flower. It was shown conclusively that the flowers were not subjected to any chemical treatment, but their white, glossy appearance was the result of natural conditions. These flowers grow in great abundance on the table lands back of Table Mountain, Cape of Good Hope, and no reports of them have been obtained from any other locality.

Cape flowers are more generally used by florists than any other of similar character, though the raising of immortelles and their preparation for market is an extensive business. The immortelle plant first became known in Europe about the year 1639, and has been cultivated since 1815. The chief supplies of Helichrysum orientale come from Lower Provence, where it is cultivated in large quantities on ground sloping to the Mediterranean, in positions well exposed to the sun, and usually in plots surrounded by dry stone walls. The finest flowers are grown on the slopes of Bandals and Clotat, where the plants begin to flower in June.

The flowering stems are gathered in June, when the bracts are fully developed and expanded, the immature flowers being pulled off and rejected. After being dried they are sent to Paris in boxes containing 100 bundles, with the flowers placed outward and the stems in the centre. Immortelles are also produced in large quantities in Germany. A well-managed plantation is productive for eight or ten years.—Scientific American.

Some interesting observations relating to the surgical treatment of wounds by birds were recently brought by M. Fatio before the Physical Society of Geneva. According to the Medical Record, he quoted the case of a snipe which he had often observed engaged in repairing damages. With its beak and feathers it makes a very creditable dressing applying plasters to bleeding wounds, and even securing a broken limb by means of a stout ligature. On one occasion he killed a snipe which had on the chest a large dressing composed of down taken from other parts of the body and securely fixed to the wound by the coagulated blood. Twice he had brought home snipe with interwoven feathers strapped on to the site of fracture of one or other limb.

John Redfern, a white man, was lynched at Franklin, Ky., Wednesday morning. Early Tuesday morning Redfern shot and killed Mr. P. B. Dunn, a prominent citizen, by whom he was employed, and shot and probably fatally wounded John Hobby, Mr. Dunn's colored servant.

He is happy that hath a true friend at his need; but he is most happy that hath no need of his friend.—(Warwick.

## COURT DIRECTORY.

**CIRCUIT COURT.**  
JUDGE JOHN E. COOPER presiding, Third Monday in May and the Fourth Monday in November.  
**COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.**  
JUDGE T. J. SCOTT presiding, Third Monday in September and March.  
**MONTGOMERY QUARTERLY COURT.**  
JUDGE LEWIS APPERSON presiding, Tuesday after Third Monday in January, April, July and October.  
**COUSIN COURT.**  
Third Monday of each month.  
**JUDGE JAMES W. GROVES presiding, First Saturday in each month.**

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